

WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain, followed by clearing and colder
to-day; to-morrow fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 55; lowest, 39.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

LEAGUE MAKES U. S. VASSAL OF BRITAIN, WARNS COL. HARVEY

Declares It Was Devised in Present Form by Britons to Unload Empire's Burdens on America.

SAYS "DENIAL OF DEMOCRACY" GIVES ENGLAND WORLD HEGEMONY

Asserts That This Country Is Being Made a Catapult and People Are Being Led Into Quagmire—Pact Is Betrayal of Republic.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—Before one of the largest audiences ever gathered in the Columbia Club, the most influential Republican Club in Indiana, George Harvey, editor of *Harvey's Weekly* and the *North American Review*, voiced to-night pronounced opposition to the participation of the United States in the covenant for a League of Nations as framed at present.

Mr. Harvey's address on "Washington or Wilson" followed a banquet attended by many prominent city and State Republicans. The demand for seats from all parts of the State was so great that many applications had to be rejected. The affair was strictly Republican.

Auditors Applaud Speakers.
Outbursts of applause met Mr. Harvey's criticism of the Wilson program, especially when the speaker characterized the proposed covenant as "the most un-American proposal ever submitted to the American people by an American President."

It was apparent that many of those in the audience were as sceptical of the proposed plan for a League of Nations as the speaker himself.

Gov. James P. Goodrich, who introduced Mr. Harvey, gave a reception for him in the afternoon, when many leading Republicans met Mr. Harvey.

Col. Harvey warned that under the league the United States would be made in effect a vassal State of Great Britain. He asserted that the league in its present form would enable Great Britain, with the aid of her dominions, to seize and hold the hegemony of the world.

He declared that the league as proposed was purely a British creation, created and framed for the express purpose of shifting many of the empire's burdens to the shoulders of the United States. He said that President Wilson in championing it in its present form was acting as a cat's paw for Britain, which originated every one but one of the President's fourteen points.

Two Great Voices in Protest.

Col. Harvey was introduced by Gov. James P. Goodrich, who said:

"After the sinking of the Lusitania and the revelation to the world of the dastardly purpose of the Central Empires America stood at the parting of the ways. One path led to respect and honor, the other to obloquy and shame, one to the preservation of our free institutions, the other to a cowardly submission to the will of an arrogant autocracy.

"When the national conscience was awakened and its vision obscured by the great profits we were making out of the sufferings of a war swept continent, when our ears were dull to the cries of the millions who died for freedom's cause, and our eyes blind to the dangers that threatened our own land, two voices rose, clear as a bugle amidst the wilderness of doubt and uncertainty that marked the country, calling the nation to its high destiny and demanding that we cease to stand idly and see the free nations of the earth crushed beneath the iron heel of the oppressor.

"The one has fought his last fight, has finished his course and it was the crowning glory of his life that the nation heard the call and demonstrated to the world that it still possessed the courage and patriotism of the great men who established it.

Great Peace Time Issues.

"The other is our guest of the evening, the same voice that called us to arms in time of war is calling us to a duty in time of peace. The same clear vision that saw the danger in 1914 and 1915 from the aggressions of the Prussian autocracy now sees the more subtle danger that lurks behind the insidious propaganda of those who would have us depart from the principles that have guided us for nearly 150 years, surrender our national sovereignty and embark on the uncertain sea of European politics, sees the danger to our institutions from the devastating influences of Government ownership of our means of transportation and communication, sees the danger to our free institutions from the propaganda of the Socialist and the Bolshevik, and seeing all this is giving to the service of the nation all the great power and influence he possesses.

"Because of the sincerity of his purpose, the intensity of his patriotism, the courage of his conviction and the integrity of his ways we are

BEER BREWERS DECIDE TO FIGHT DRY LAW TO END

Board of Trade Acts on Advice of Root and Guthrie to Battle in Courts.

MAY GET INJUNCTION

Lawyers Deny Power of Internal Revenue Bureau to Set Alcohol Limit.

PLAN TO KEEP BREWING

2.75 Per Cent. Product Is Aim of Movement—Many Legal Actions Probable.

New York brewers decided yesterday to continue the manufacture and sale of beer containing 2.75 per cent. of alcohol. They reached this conclusion, which means a stand up fight with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, after a conference of leading brewers at the Lager Brewers' Board of Trade at 109 East Fifteenth street.

Their defiance of the Commissioner is based upon an opinion rendered to their Board of Trade by Elihu Root and William D. Guthrie, which holds that the Commissioner's action in the President's proclamation of March 4 or in the law of November 21, 1918, limits non-intoxicating beverages to one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol, and that since beer containing 2.75 per cent. of alcohol can be proved to be non-intoxicating brewers may lawfully disregard the interpretations placed by the Commissioner upon proclamation and law.

Decision Means Legal Fight.
This means a fight, as Mr. Root and Mr. Guthrie plainly state to their clients, but they advise the brewers to seek an injunction against any attempt by the Commissioner to confine them to one half per cent. beer. In any event, the organization, headed by Adolph G. Hupfel, Jr., will contest the right through the courts what it regards as the right of its members to save their business from ruin.

It may be that the very name "beer" will be discarded, and that bottles or other containers of the amber fluid will hereafter be labelled "malt beverage," non-intoxicating, though the 2.75 per cent. will be there just the same. Many of the members favor dropping the descriptive term "beer" and substituting for it what they consider a more accurate term.

The decision is another step in the programme of the brewers to fight the last ditch for the preservation of their business. It will produce complications and court actions supplementing the suit which has been begun by the Evered interests. The brewers said yesterday that they have received so many communications from civic associations and from returning soldiers as to indicate a definite public opinion in favor of a liberal interpretation of the President's proclamation and of the act of 1918.

Text of Lawyers' Opinion.
The opinion submitted by Mr. Root and Mr. Guthrie is as follows:

"In compliance with your request we have considered the question of the legal right of brewers to manufacture and cause to be removed for sale and consumption malt liquors containing not to exceed 2.75 per cent. of alcohol by weight, or 3.3 per cent. by volume, under the acts of Congress of August 10, 1917, and November 21, 1918, and in view of the proclamations of the President dated January 20 and March 4, 1918, respectively, and the internal revenue regulations issued as of February 6 and March 13 respectively.

"We conclude that we may assume as a matter of fact that malt liquors which contain not to exceed 2.75 per cent. of alcohol by weight, or 3.3 per cent. by volume, are not intoxicating, and that this can be established by the evidence of experts and other competent witnesses.

"There is no provision in the act of Congress of November 21, 1918, or in the act of August 10, 1917, which authorizes the executive officer of the Government to determine what malt liquors are in fact intoxicating, nor to prescribe any fixed test or standard for determining when malt beverages shall be deemed intoxicating.

Authorization for Use of Grain.
"We are of opinion that the proclamations of the President dated January 20 and March 4, 1918, authorize the use of grain and other food products in the production of malt liquors which are not in fact intoxicating and that the act of November 21, 1918, does not apply to non-intoxicating beverages.

"In the regulation issued by the Com-

Continued on Third Page.

Returned Soldier Tells How Smokes Help in War

SERGEANT STEWART L. REYAN, who lost his right arm in the Vesle River battle, called on THE SUN TOBACCO Fund to tell how the timely distributions of tobacco helped the soldiers in critical times. His story of the help the fund gave the boys may be read on page 7. The grant total of the fund is now \$439,959.97, and this week it is expected to reach the \$450,000 mark.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Prince Lichnowsky May Be German Envoy Here

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Svenska Dagbladet* mentions Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, German Ambassador to Great Britain at the outbreak of the war, as the probable Ambassador to the United States after peace has been concluded.

Prince Lichnowsky created a sensation in 1918, when in a long article he blamed Germany for having started the world war, and asserted that Great Britain did everything possible to avert hostilities. As a result of this the Prussian Ambassador expelled him from membership in that body. Recently it was reported that Prince Lichnowsky would head the German delegation to the Peace Conference.

ENGLAND URGED TO TAKE ROADS

Geddes Says Unified Control Will Prevent Financial Disaster in Rails.

CHECK ON LABOR ASKED

Lines Costing \$100,000,000 Yearly Return Virtually No Income.

LONDON, March 17.—Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without portfolio, in introducing in the House of Commons to-day a bill to establish a Ministry of Transportation said that with the exception of the street railways the transportation system of the country financially was in a semi-paralyzed state.

Only the municipal street railways were prosperous. Before the war railway capital returned 42 per cent; to-day there was a loss of from 2 to 3 per cent. Before the war canals were earning 1 1/2 per cent, while to-day they were worked at a loss and were heavily subsidized.

Roads which cost the country \$100,000,000 a year were earning practically no income, while harbors and docks were earning 3 per cent.

Strain Proves Too Much.
The transportation systems were physically ill equipped to meet the strain of the demands made upon them, partly owing to lack of men and capital during the war. The country had to face a situation in which the railways were working at a loss of more than \$1,250,000 daily, while the Government was pledged to continue its guarantees for two years.

If transportation was not to continue to run at the cost of the taxpayer, there must be a real transportation policy, and the Government had come to the conclusion that some measure of unified control was necessary. There must be some body which should be responsible for the transport policy. It was only the Government, the Minister declared, which could take over the position.

In the present conditions, said the Minister, it would be criminal to permit the old system to continue. A new block of capital must be provided, not two in competition. This would be bad news for some interests, but it was a cold bath which the country must take.

The Government must in some form or other have a say in the conditions under which labor worked and with regard to the discipline to be expected in trade unions. The State must step in at once and make possible an economic reorganization of the industry. In the present conditions it was impossible in the present conditions of the country.

Plan to End Empty Haulage.
To get rid of empty haulage, continued Sir Eric, the Government would take over the power to acquire privately owned cars on the railways, which constituted almost half the cars employed. During the next two years the same organization would be continued that existed during the war, but thereafter there was to be a new central control—commissions on which the Government and labor would be represented. It would also be necessary to have a central control over docks and canals.

Nationalization of railways might "care for the present conditions," he said. He looked upon nationalization as a means to an end and which might have to be adopted finally.

HOLLWEG WARNED KAISER.

Ex-Chancellor Denies Concealing Danger of Opposing Entente.

COPENHAGEN, March 17.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German Imperial Chancellor, in defending himself against the accusation of Herr Schele-Kreuz, the foreign editor of the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, that he concealed secret documents from President Wilson, declared his reports and those of the Foreign Secretary always described the situation to the Emperor as it appeared to the entire nation at their disposal. The Berlin despatch which carried this statement from the ex-Chancellor states him as adding:

"At no time was the Emperor led in doubt regarding the danger of opposing the Entente, and every year the increasing gravity of the situation was impressed upon him."

ALLIES GET 150,000 CARS.

Germany Completes Railway Terms Set by Armistice.

BERLIN, March 15 (delayed).—The *Tagesspiegel* says it is informed that Germany has completed the delivery to the Allies of 5,000 locomotives and 150,000 cars as provided for in the armistice.

The value of the rolling stock, it is said, is \$750,000,000. The Prussian railway furnished three-fourths of the locomotives and cars.

ALLIES ENLARGE BASES ON RHINE TO CURB ENEMY

French Advance to Frankfurt and Occupy Bridge Over Main.

CLOSED TO ALL TRAFFIC

British Advance in Westphalia, Entering Rein-scheid and Kronenburg.

MAKES COLOGNE SAFER

French Widening of Area East of Mainz Accomplished Without Any Warning.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 15 (delayed).—British and French forces, according to reports received here, have advanced their outposts from the limits of their present bridgeheads at Cologne and Mainz respectively. The French are reported to have penetrated into the corporate limits of Frankfurt.

A special despatch from Frankfurt to the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the French in advancing the Ridda bridge across the Main in the western part of the suburb of Rodenheim. The French are said to have posted notices saying that the passage was closed to all traffic.

Another report says that the authorities of Remscheid, northeast of Cologne, and Kronenburg, northwest of Remscheid, have forwarded a protest to the German Government at Weimar and also to the German armistice commission against the occupancy of the towns by British forces.

The *Daily Mail* of London printed on Saturday a despatch from its correspondent with the British army to the effect that acute unrest prevailed in the whole Westphalian industrial region. The correspondent said it probably would be necessary to enlarge the British bridgehead in that direction.

Frankfurt, one of the most important railway centers in Germany, has a population of about 300,000. The city is just east of the French bridgehead centered on Mainz.

Remscheid and Kronenburg are in the Westphalian industrial district, between Elberfeld and Düsseldorf. They are just a few miles outside the limits of the British bridgehead.

PRUSSIA TO OUST BUREAUCRAT RING

Conservatives Urge President to Rule New State.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 15 (delayed).—The Prussian Government has begun a general housecleaning among the higher bureaucrats left over from the former regime who are charged with indulging in a policy of obstruction and even open hostility to the measures of the present Government.

A start was made this week with Herr Lobell, former Prussian Minister of the Interior, and George Michaelis, former Minister of Finance. The official axe is hanging over the political necks of scores of privy councillors and department directors who fancied themselves indispensable in the bureaucratic regime.

The assembly postponed a vote on the question of a provisional constitution for Prussia. A Conservative speaker argued in favor of providing for the office of President of Prussia in the new document. This was objected to, however, by Paul Hirsch, the head of the present Cabinet, on the ground that to create a permanent office would set an unfortunate example to the other federated states and likewise would be interpreted as an attempt to create a substitute for a monarch.

The assembly postponed a vote on the demand of the Independent Socialists that the state of siege in Berlin be "raised." The vote will be taken on Monday.

The party lineup in the new Diet has not yet been determined. The present indications point to a permitting of the Majority Socialists and Democrats, who jointly have a majority of nineteen in the body. Herr Hirsch, the Minister of the Interior, and temporary head of the Government, and Albert Siedelmann, the Minister of Finance, are mentioned as candidates for the Premiership of the new Cabinet.

More than a score of members of the Diet were unable to reach Berlin in time for the opening session because of the difficulties of travel. A cord of steel helmeted troops was thrown around the Diet buildings to protect the opening session. Only holders of credentials could enter. The members of the Diet were permitted to pass, after having been carefully searched for weapons. This applied to the entire Diet, including the Prussian members. What was once the defiant citadel of Prussian reactionaries has been converted into a democratic Parliament.

There was an organization of potent political effect through the fact that it is the Government agency paying allowances, annuities and insurance claims to soldiers and their dependents to the number of many millions, threatens to become seriously crippled in its administrative work for lack of funds.

The organization is being cut down and many clerks and stenographers left to fend for themselves because of lack of funds to pay them.

PARIS TO GET SENA TE VIEW; GLASS OPENS THE WAY FOR SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION

TREASURY ASKS URGENT FUNDS

Secretary's Appeal Believed to Offer Chance for Calling Extra Session.

OTHER BUREAU'S SUFFER

Danger That Remittances to Soldiers' Dependents May Become Delinquent.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—There were many indications in Washington to-day that President Wilson might change his mind and call an extraordinary session of the Sixty-sixth Congress much earlier than generally expected in the face of his statement upon leaving the United States that there would be no extra session until his return.

Secretary of the Treasury Glass has directed the President's attention to what the Secretary regards as a serious situation in his own Department and other branches of the Government as a result of the failure of supply bills in the last Congress and the lack of funds to carry forward imperative Government work at this time.

Mr. Glass made it plain that he did not recommend calling an early extra session, and stated explicitly that he suggested no date for such a session. He did, he said, place before the President the situation as it exists to-day with respect to the war risk insurance bureau and other Government organizations that it is believed was not comprehended by the President when he issued his flat of no extra session until his return. He brought back the peace treaty intervention with the League of Nations covenant.

Reconsideration Likely.
There were suggestions in other official quarters that it might be desirable to call the session ahead of recent anticipations. While no official statement was made in any quarter of a direct suggestion or recommendation, the President's decision was broad hints that the matter was before the President and that a reconsideration was likely.

This raised the question of the legality or the constitutional powers of the President to convene Congress in extra session in a message from across the Atlantic. It was pointed out that it had been demonstrated that the President had successfully carried on all the functions of his office while out of the country.

In some quarters hope was expressed to-day that the President would be able to finish his work in France earlier than had been anticipated, but there was much more than this in the general indications of a comparatively early call to the Congress.

Suggestive of "Frameup."
At the Capitol the Glass letter is looked upon as a trifling suggestion of a "frameup" of the President's decision before the President called he sought to put responsibility for all failures of legislation on Congress though many important bills had not been reported in the Senate or hearings held on them in committee twenty-four hours before the President's decision.

The Sunday civil bill, the bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for the development of arid and swamp lands for returned soldiers and sailors, the army appropriation bill, the navy bill and many others urgently needing legislative action have been held up.

The War Risk Insurance Bureau, which is an organization of potent political effect through the fact that it is the Government agency paying allowances, annuities and insurance claims to soldiers and their dependents to the number of many millions, threatens to become seriously crippled in its administrative work for lack of funds.

The organization is being cut down and many clerks and stenographers left to fend for themselves because of lack of funds to pay them.

Secretary Glass has appealed to the President for \$500,000 of the President's special contingent fund of \$100,000,000 to meet war emergencies. Unless funds are speedily found to meet the payroll the work of the bureau will be greatly hampered. In the meantime the Government will cover the Government allowances to dependents of men in the service only until May. After that they will fall into arrears, leaving dependents without remittances.

CONCRETE FREIGHT CAR READY

First of New Type Delivered to Illinois Central.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The first reinforced concrete freight car ever built was delivered to-day to the Illinois Central Railroad for operation in its coal service.

The car was designed when war demands made steel for commercial uses almost unobtainable.

The car is light, its walls being one and a half inches thick and the floor two and a half inches thick. It has been tested for a capacity of 100,000 pounds.

F. S. Gives Belgium \$2,410,000.
WASHINGTON, March 17.—A new credit of \$2,410,000 was given Belgium to-day by the Treasury.

Peace Pact to Germany Does Not Include League

LONDON, March 17.—Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House of Commons, told that body to-day that to the best of his belief there was no foundation for the report that a hitch had occurred in the presentation to Germany of the terms of the peace terms, because of divergencies of opinion on the subject of the League of Nations.

Mr. Bonar Law made this statement in replying to a question by H. W. Bottomley, member for South Hackney, who wanted an assurance "that the terms agreed upon by all the representatives at the conference prior to President Wilson's return" would be communicated at once to the enemy.

MICHELINS FEAR GERMANY IN AIR

French Experts Favor Ban on Strict Limitation on Her Commercial Aviation.

SEE DANGER OF BOMBING

They Say Civilian Planes Can Be Changed Easily Into War Weapons.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

PARIS, March 17.—Great interest has been aroused here by the reported plan to send couriers from America to supply conference circles with information concerning the true state of public sentiment in America regarding the League of Nations project.

In this connection it might be noted that the special cable despatches to the French press from America bear marks of censorship. This has been going on for some time. The press here is significantly devoid of criticism of the President or of the league plan.

There was an article yesterday in the democratic *Nouvelle* by Andre Cheradame insisting that the American committee did not reflect the American viewpoint. It was apparent that many paragraphs in the article had been eliminated.

Admittedly it would be difficult for the American couriers if sent here to achieve their object save by personal interviews. The President's friends always have insisted that even if there were a committee of Senators here they would have no official status and would meet with embarrassment, which they did not believe the Senators would be willing to subject themselves to.

If the President's plan goes through there would be but little time for American feeling to find expression, as the pact after getting its finishing touches this week will be jammed into the preliminary treaty as an appendix for the Germans to sign by April 1. There is even doubt now as to whether the preliminary session will be allowed to pass on it before it goes to Germany.

The President at a meeting of the American economic experts held to-day approved their stand for complete economic freedom after the war and opposed any suggestion of limiting German exports.

PRESIDENT ATTENDS SUPREME COUNCIL

Military, Naval and Air Problems Considered.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 17.—The Supreme War Council resumed its session to-day with President Wilson in attendance for the first time since he returned from the United States. It was a distinguished assemblage of military, naval and aerial chiefs, with Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig, Gen. Diaz and British, French and Italian Generals, as well as President Wilson, the Premier, and several members of the five great Powers with military and naval experts, bearing war maps and a diagram of the actual draft of the military, naval and aerial articles of the peace treaty, in attendance.

It is understood that although the preliminary peace treaty will deal with economic relations with enemy countries during the transition period, it will leave for the final peace treaty consideration of the future of Germany's commercial aviation.

PARIS, March 17.—The Supreme Council to-day appointed a Commission on Aeronautics. The American members of the commission will be Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp and Brig-Gen. Mason Patrick. The council named Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Brazil, Cuba and Rumania to represent the small nations.

LABOR PROBLEMS TAKEN UP.
Sub-Committee Handles Questions for Peace Conference.

PARIS, March 17.—At to-day's session of the Commission on International Labor Legislation of the Peace Conference the commission, says the official communiqué, discussed the difficulties raised as to the application of labor conventions of certain States with Federal constitutions, and decided to remit the question to a small sub-committee which would report with the least possible delay.

Allied Delegates Hear That Couriers Will Bring Real League Sentiment.

PRESS NEWS CENSORED

Articles Carefully Avoid Any Criticism of Plan Proposed by Wilson.

TREATY WILL BE RUSHED

Little Opportunity Remains for Actual American View to be Learned in Paris.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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The committee's statement adds, "then proceeded to examine serials of the labor clauses presented for inclusion in the treaty of peace."

An official statement regarding the Supreme Council session says: